Dr Gaston Naessens

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Tagged: Cancer Pioneers and Researchers

The Story of Gaston Naessens Featured in Canada's Saturday Night Magazine

In it's December issue, Canada's popular magazine, Saturday Night, featured the trials and victories of eminent biologist Gaston Naessens. The well-written 12 page article chronicled the life of Naessens from his early years in Europe to his present day struggles to get the treatments of the Somatoscope and Somatoscope Blood Purifier approved by the FDA, the Canadian Government and other countries.

Late 1940's – From the re-development of the Somatoscope, to the trials and persecution he faced and continues to face, Benia is a historical summation of the article.

Late 1940's – From the work of individuals such as Bechamp and Emile Dzyon,

Max Vitrich — Moved lab to Paris from France. Opposition began to mount from the traditional medical authorities due to innovative theories and treatments, not to mention successes.

Early 1950's — Naessens treated over 10,000 individuals afflicted with various illnesses, many life-threatening, with extraordinary results. On the other side, he was brutal brought before the "bar" (medical authorities). He was fined, stripped and forced to close his Paris lab. Much of his equipment was confiscated.

1962 — Naessens tried again to start his laboratory in the island of Corsica, but Corsica was still France. Patients continued to seek him out, as did the authorities.

1964 — Naessens pursued his work in Canada, leaving Corsica with only a few key components of his microscope.

Late 1960's — He received a $20K grant from the National Research Council as a consultant on microscopy. However, this was quickly revoked due to the troubles with the French medical authorities of years past.

1971 — Gaston Naessens began again as a medical researcher. The head of the MacDonald Stewart Foundation (organization which funded childhood cancer research for many years), Dorothy Shepherd, agreed to finance Naessens' research personally and established a laboratory for him on the MacDonald Tobacco Company's premises in Montreal. This infuriated the orthodox oncologist as the research was going on, and he feared for more to a low key spot in Rock Forest on the banks of the Magog River near Sherbrooke, Canada.

1972 — Initial meeting regarding additional funding for research relating to Naessen's somatid theory and the Somatoscope 114-X went well. An assistant professor at Sherbrooke University, Daniel Perey, volunteered to head the proposed investigation.

Perey visited Naessens laboratory and described it as nothing short of a makeshift storeroom. He scrutinized as well as shared lab. Co-investigators with Perey questioned the validity of the somatoid cycle, as this contradicted the definition of disease taught in medical schools.

Late 1970 — Perey exhibited Naessens' contributions to the field stating, "The scope and insight which Mr. Naessens has brought to the area of research (somatids) stand to benefit mankind and may be a source of pride for Quebec."

1974 — The final report of the MacDonald Stewart Foundation rejected the somatid theory and Naessenus notion of bolstering the immune system to fight cancer. It now became popular to say that cancer was a fatal disease and that research had been assigned other duties that effectively used up the time to run the Naessens study. This duty was passed on to a husband-and-wife team of researchers who were not in the least interested in truly researching the limited theories of Naessens. Their focus was only on one large scale of the somatid cycle that had been described as a bacterium by Gaston Naessens who had isolated it in the 1930's. Overall, they dismissed the stages of the somatid cycle as "artifacts" produced by inadequate laboratory techniques on the microscope they borrowed from them. Perey's response in relation to the researchers was, "microbiological dogma are so entrenched in the couple's minds that they do not see themselves the luxury of challenging them."

Late 1978 — Dr. Raymond Keith Brown, a consultant for New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center visited Rock Forest. Brown's memo to the center says "What I have seen in a microscope that reveals with spectacular clarity the motion and multiplicity of pleomorphic organisms in the blood and one associated with disease states. The implications, are staggering... It is imperative that we move to inventory a dedicated biological scientist, a strong, and I do not use the word lightly, genius to investigate this area." Brown's memo was not acted upon and Naessens was left to pursue some of the most potent areas of medical science. The work is continued, the man abused so he could flee to New York and given unlimited support and facilities to continue his research.

Dr Brown, along with an oncologist and microscopist eventually drafted a research memorandum that reiterated the findings of Naessens. Naessens' research appeared on the American Cancer Society's "blacklist" of non-endorsed substances.

August, 1980 — Naessens supplied 114-X to Dr. Gaetan Jeannin, a professor of pathology and medicine at the University of Montreal who was willing to embark on the standard animal-control test, that is, injecting the 114-X into laboratory animals that had been induced with cancer. Jeannin's findings were published in the Journal of Medicine of the MacDonald Stewart Foundation literature in 1982. But, Jeannin refused to follow Naessens specific protocol for the use of the substance. He had injected the medicinal into the tumors themselves rather than into the lymphatic system, a procedure he decided was impossible. Whereas standard cancer treatments follow that procedure, Naessens' busy holistic approach was designed to treat the symptom via the cause — the diametrical opposite of orthodox oncological approaches.

Throughout the 1970's & 1980's, doctors and patients alike continued to flock to Rock Forest. The doctors learned the new biology, while the suffering patients were taught to inject themselves with 114-X or referred to doctors who were willing to treat them. Tremendous results continued as well.

December, 1994 — The police and officials of the Medical Oversight Corporation raided Naessens' house and laboratory, seizing vials of 114-X and some 150 medical files. Charges would be brought some 5 years later.

1995 — Naessens was brought to trial. Despite the vials, he was acquitted. Officials after witness told the court he described the horrors of their battles with cancer and the hopelessness with Western treatments, and the cures they'd finally achieved using Naessens' treatments. Amazing figures such as the publication of Dr. Jeannin's and the French ambassador to the Seychelles spontaneously on Naessens' behalf. Even the Quebecois folk hero, Gilles Vigneault dissolved his support. To the press, Vigneault described what he was hearing in court as "a witch hunt" and went on to sing the praises of alternative medicine. He concluded, "One must seek, in humanity's behalf, medical preparations outside the pharmaceutical lobbyism that, together with that of the chemists, cancers us from all the world's ills."

The acquittal of Naessens in the trial of a hard "push in health that is: prevention and bolstering the immune system, not destroying it with poisons. Naessens' work is not a cure-all, but it is a powerful adjunct to cancer therapy due to the presence of a deficient host (personal conclusion). has been shown to be responsive in varied instances to such immune enhancement approaches, particularly when compared to orthodox treatments.1) One hopes that future research and grants will begin to focus on this neglected aspect of human ills. Also, one hopes that individuals such as Gaston Naessens will have the freedom and opportunity to continue their brilliant work in the field.

Note: Much of the material in this letter can be found in Christopher Bird's book, The Persecution and Trial of Gaston Naessens. It is an excellent account of the work done by Mr. Naessens. I would also like to thank Mr. Bird for his input into this present article.

(1) Cohen, Michael, AIDS: Terror, Truth and Triumph, R.W. Bradford Foundation, Chula Vista, CA, 1989.

Townsend Letter for Doctors & Patients

CANCER, TH-X AND GASTON NAESSENS

If you fooled into a regular microscope at a drop of blood, the way it is done in most laboratories, you would see a still life picture of bright red cells, reddish pink and purple cells. The sample of blood has been treated with dye to illustrate the different cells and nothing moves in the picture.

However, if you looked into a high-powered new microscope called a Somatoscope, invented by an emotional French-Canadian, Gaston Naessens, you would see a totally different picture. Things move in a whole bunch of swarming to bouncing and bumping around, and you would wonder if you could see trembling before your eyes. The "somethings" that you see are not your imagination; they are called "somatids," and they can illustrate your life or death and your state of health. Many conventional medical authorities don't know what to make of it, some deny it, some admire it, some look the other way.

An investigative reporter with a deep-rooted Georgian Green, author Chris Bird, told the audience at Health Action 92 of his investigations into the life and work of the French-Canadian inventor Gaston Naessens. With his natural investigative spirit, he discovered a fascinating story of the suppression of a genius, and the gift that this genius has offered in an unwilling medical community, a new universal tool called TH-X.

This new microscope is being used as part of a program for cancer patients available to Canadians. After deciding that TH-X is a treatment that the patient would like to pursue, then it is necessary to convince the medical authorities to let the treatment of choice. Having established that, the patient is to notify the Emergency Drug Program in Ottawa at (613) 995-3105. A history of the patient's illness, and the serum and urine specimens are delivered to a lab that directly from the Naessens clinic to the doctor. Details on how to obtain the Somatoscope, or requests for information, can be obtained from the Naessens Clinic (C.S.S.S. 5870 Fontaine Rock Quebec J0A 1B8 or telephone (819) 564-7662 or FAX (819) 564-2150. Or, send $19 to (HAN) (to help cover costs) and we will send you an information package on this topic.

Health Action Network Society

By Christopher Bird

A New Answer to Cancer: Microbiologist Gaston Naessens' immune system therapy TH-X has been achieving dramatic results — and rising the "cancer industry."

Thirty-nine-year-old Jacques Viens had gone home to die. Seven-eighths of his stomach had been removed, and the cancer had already spread to the lymph. Since there seemed to be no hope of recovery, his doctor offered him a new, experimental treatment called TH-X. He tried it. Four months later he was healthy enough to go to work and long after that he resumed his job.

Fifty-one-year-old Marcel Cano suffered from intestinal cancer, but he refused to have his intestine removed. His wife's breast cancer had been successfully treated with the same experimental medicine Viens had used. Cano wanted to try it too. Sixty-five days after he started treatment, no cancer was to be found in Cano's body. Eight years later, he was still healthy.

Fifty-six-year-old Lucien Lemay suffered from intestinal cancer, but he refused to have his intestine removed. His wife's breast cancer had been successfully treated with the same experimental medicine Viens had used. Cano wanted to try it too. Sixty-five days after he started treatment, no cancer was to be found in Cano's body. Eight years later, he was still healthy.

What would happen if an effective treatment for cancer were finally found — a nontoxic, natural, and inexpensive treatment that could be self-administered at home with a success rate of 75 percent? It would be a boon to cancer victims the world over. But it would be a bonanza for the cancer industry.

And a nutritious dairy substance — the pharmaceutical-medical-insurance complex, the most profitable industry in America today — would be forever outnumbered. Dozens of giant pharmaceutical and medical supply companies would be forced out of business. The "cancer industry" would be no more.

Little wonder, then, that we have not yet been told about a 69-year-old French microbiologist who says he's discovered such a treatment. His name is Gaston Naessens, and he calls his immune system therapy TH-X.

Where Naessens' unorthodox treatment methods began yielding dramatic successes in his native France, French medical authorities closed his lab, confiscated his equipment, and heavily fined him for practicing medicine without a license. Naessens went to Canada, where, with the help of the Montreal-based MacDonald Foundation, he set up a new laboratory. He received a grant from the National Research Council. There he and his wife, Francoise, continued their research and treatment of cancer patients. Then, in 1964, Canada's Medical Council threatened to revoke Naessens' license to practice medicine if he continued to treat cancer. Naessens refused to comply.

After a long trial, in which numerous testimonials were offered by patients and physicians saying his approach, he was finally acquitted. (The full story of the trial is told in Christopher Bird's book The Persecution and Trial of Gaston Naessens.) Once, a handful of doctors who are sympathetic to Naessens' unconventional treatments readily available in the United States.

Born in northern France in 1924, the young Naessens was a precocious inventor who built a small, functioning automobile cycle vehicle when he was only five, followed by a homemade motorcycle. By the age of 12 he had constructed a plane that could fly. (His mother burned it to prevent him from flying it, however.)

When the university studies of physics, chemistry, and biology were interrupted by World War II, Naessens served an unofficial diploma from the school of physics. He was then drafted into the French army and fought the Nazis in Alsace. He escaped the Nazi invasion, (he never bothered to pursue his formal equivalent after De Gaulle reeducated France, a decision that would later lead to accusations that he lacked a college degree.)

When his mother's support, Naessens commenced his studies on his own. While pursuing the study of hematology, he observed "something moving in the blood," but the particle was too small to be identified by the optical microscope that he had at his disposal. Fascinated, Naessens enlisted the help of optician Secretary in Germany in developing a stronger microscope.

Called the somatoscope, the microscope itself was a significant scientific achievement. Using a unique combination of monochromatic and achromatic rays, it allowed him to look at living blood without fixing and staining it. What's more, it let the visual method at a magnification of 20,000 times with a resolution of 150 angstroms — a capacity that has not been exceeded to date.

Using this unique method of microscopy, Naessens discovered a world that he had glimpsed previously but could not identify. Under microscopes in the discovered the somatids are tiniest and lowest life forms on earth. And what he said that they cannot be cut with a diamond. For example, they withstand, 2 megarads of radiation capable of killing any living thing, as well as carbonization temperatures of over 200° C. He concluded that they are a primitive form of life.

Recently, Dr. James F. Pankenier, a pathologist on the faculty of the University of California at Davis, showed the the somatids in my lab were identical to the ones he had seen in his own lab. Pankenier has demonstrated that somatids a regular microscope into an interesting life-form. Lots of bright little bodies were busily circulating around the red blood cells, platelets, and lymphocytes in my blood. But neither one could see that of swarming life.

Each division cannot take place without these busy, growing bodies. Naessens postulates, because in the course of its life cycle, the somatid produces a substance that is toxic to the cell that it has invaded. Naessens has demonstrated that even further — he believes the electrostatic charges that move somatids in the original spark of life, the pyramid where energy condenses into matter. According to Naessens, he somatid resembles the mitochondria, which are known as the tiny, moving site of polymorphs.

quantity attributed to environmental toxicity, to rejuvenate the body's defenses. holistic treatments, like the traditional methods from which they evolved, consist of appropriate diet, exercise, and supportive plant medicines to replenish our depleted reserves and restore strength.

Naessens' theories align with the tenets of holistic practice. But unlike most holistic healers, Naessens is able to demonstrate the existence of the somatids. Most holistic and unconventional cancer approaches have suggested all along — that disease represents imbalance in the ecology of the whole organism.

In healthy individuals, says Naessens, the somatid moves through a three-stage cycle that produces the right amount of the growth hormone thymosine to keep cells rejuvenating at the appropriate rate. (The growth hormone was first identified by Nobel laureate Alexis Carrel, who did not, however, link it to a molecular entity in the blood.)

When the body is stressed or weak, however, the somatid shifts into a longer macrocyclide that features 13 additional stages, including forms that resemble bacteria, viruses, and yeast cells. Other cancer researchers have found all these forms in the blood of cancer patients and have posited a bacterial and, later, a viral cause of cancer. However, Naessens is the first researcher to describe the complete life cycle of the somatid. He says that the somatid has always been thought to enter the body from somewhere outside, as germs do. In Naessens' view, these microbial forms are simply phases of the somatid in its extended cycle. In this simplified cycle, the somatid produces excessive quantities of growth hormone, creating the abnormally rapid cell growth we call cancer.

Naessens is not the first scientist to describe polymorphic entities in the blood. In the early 1850s, Antoine Bechamp, like Gaethner Enderlein and many other pioneers, using far more primitive microscopes than Naessens' pioneered microzymas, or "little bodies," which were thought to be fundamental elements of cells and whole living organisms. When the organism is disturbed by a serious event, Bechamp theorized, the symbiotic relationship between the microzymas and the body becomes imbalanced, leading to disease. In his view, illness originates within the body.

The scientific establishment rejected Bechamp's work in favor of that of Pasteur, who was convinced that disease is caused by bacteria entering the body from without. Pasteur's work, which had wide application to a host of infectious diseases, was the cornerstone of the germ theory of disease. Bechamp's ideas were largely forgotten. Pasteur, on his deathbed, Pasteur was said to disavow his own theories and his students. "[He] is right," the heroine is reported to have said, "Bechamp is all."

In Naessens' theory, the microcyclide of the somatid is held at three stages by blood inhibitors, which consist of certain digestive enzymes, hormones, and minerals. Poor diet and stress apparently reduce the number of blood inhibitors, allowing the somatid to commence its extended 13-phase macrocycle. The presence of these extra somatid forms signifies the beginning of degenerative disease before it has manifested itself in the body. Hence the somatid theory has a valuable diagnostic application, which, in combination with other theories it parallels to diagnose and determine what kind the disease before it takes hold.

The difference between healthy cells and cancer cells is their rate of growth. The somatid macrocycle generates a tremendous increase in the number of somatids, releasing more and more growth hormone into the body and, Naessens believes, causing cancer cells to grow. Cancer cells, he says, are simply overstimulated by what Naessens has called "the six-cancerogenic factors," a substance that enhances the cancer to withdraw essential oxygen, dehydrates from the patient's cells and also begins to paralyze the immune system, radically undermining the patient's ability to combat the disease.

The cancer does not take long to metastasize (spread to new locations) throughout the body. Since the usual orthodox methods of treating cancer involve cutting out, burning, or poisoning the cancerous tumors, cancer is destined to metastasize has had everyone stumped. A systemic treatment for the disease would enable the body to again perform its normal function of removing cancer cells, which in healthy bodies takes place every day.

According to proponents of the approach, Naessens' TH-X (the name is alpha-numerological reference to the letters in his own name) is such a treatment. It is distributed regularly throughout the body in the form of a nontoxic, injectable injection. Doctors have said such injection is physiologically impossible, due to the structure of the lymphatic system — yet thousands of people have now used the treatment with encouraging results.

TH-X is an aqueous solution (trimethyl benzyle mono-heptane-Cl) consisting of camphor, mineral salts, and nitrogen salts, which is injected once a day for a 21-day cycle. The treatment is then repeated until the progress of the disease is reversed and finally stopped.

The salts help to cleanse and clear the lymph of toxins accumulated during the disease, thereby reviving the body's ability to fight cancer on its own. The camphor dilates the capillaries and thereby forces the cancer cells the way for out of the body's lymphatic